中国长寿地区老年人血尿酸水平与慢性肾脏病发病风险研究

张鹏, 高鹰, 杨洪喜, 等. 中国长寿地区老年人血尿酸水平与慢性肾脏病发病风险研究[J]. 中国全科医学, 2023. [Epub ahead of print]. DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0001

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(72104179); 天津市卫生健康科技项目(KJ20178); 天津市医学重点学科(专科)建设项目(T.TYXZDXK-060B)

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背景 血尿酸(SUA)升高导致的高尿酸血症(HUA)己被证实是慢性肾脏病(CKD)发生发展 【摘要】 的独立危险因素,但国内关于老年人 SUA 水平与 CKD 发生发展相关的队列研究较少。目的 探讨中国长寿 地区老年人基线 SUA 水平及其变化与慢性肾脏病(CKD)发病风险及肾小球滤过率变化关联。方法 基于 "中国老年健康影响因素跟踪调查(CLHLS)"子队列一"老年健康生物标志物队列研究(HABCS)",选 取 2012 年至 2014 年接受健康体检并采集生物医学指标的老年人为研究对象, 收集基线及随访期老年人年 龄、性别、身高、体重、腰围、小腿围、血压、血脂、血糖、血尿常规等生物医学指标。采用 Cox 比例风 险回归模型分析不同 SUA 水平与 CKD 发病风险关联;分别采用 Pearson 线性相关和线性回归分析老年人 SUA 水平变化与 eGFR 变化关联。结果 共纳入研究对象 981 例,平均年龄 80.1±11.9 岁,HUA 患病率为 6.83%, 累积随访 2029 人年,中位随访 2. 05 年,CKD 新发病例共 179 例,随访期间 CKD 累积发病率为 18. 25%(95%*CI*: 15. 88-20. 81%), 发病密度 88. 22/1000 人年(95%CI: 76. 24-101. 41 人年)。经多因素调整后,与基线 SUA 最低四分位数组(Q1 为< 223 μmo1/L)相比,高分位数组(Q2 为 223-270 μmo1/L,Q3 为 271-326 μmo1/L 及 Q4 为≥ 326 μmo1/L) 老年人 CKD 发病风险 HR 值分别为 1.19 (95%CI: 0.74, 1.94; P=0.474), 1.27 (95% CI: 0.76, 2.10; P=0.362)和 2.08 (95% CI: 1.27, 3.41; P=0.004),且呈趋势性增加 (P_{bhe} =0.003)。 随基线 SUA 水平每升高 10 μmol/L, 老年人 CKD 发病风险增加 4% (95%CI: 2%, 7%; 产0.001)。基线患 HUA 老年人 CKD 发病风险是未患 HUA 老年人的 2.00 倍 (95%CI: 1.20, 3.24; P=0.007)。Pearson 线性相 关性分析结果显示,随 SUA 水平的升高,老年人 eGFR 变化呈下降趋势(r = -0.355,K0.001)。经多因 素调整的线性回归分析结果显示, 老年人 SUA 水平每升高 10 μ mo1/L, 随访期间伴随老年人 eGFR 下降 1. 03 (95%CI: -1.23, -0.83; №0.001)ml/min/1.73m²。**结论** 老年人 SUA 水平升高与新发 CKD 风险增加及 eGFR 的降低相关。

【关键词】 慢性肾脏病;血尿酸水平;高尿酸血症,肾小球滤过率;老年人;队列研究

Association between serum uric acid level and the risk of chronic kidney disease among the elderly in longevity areas in China

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[Abstract] Background Hyperuricemia (HUA) caused by elevated serum uric acid (SUA) has been proven to be an independent risk factor for the development and progression of chronic kidney disease (CKD). However, there are few cohort studies on the correlation between SUA level and the development and progression of CKD

in the Chinese elderly. Objective To investigate the association between baseline SUA level, changes in SUA levels, the risk of chronic kidney disease (CKD), and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) in the elderly in longevity areas in China. Methods Based on Healthy Aging and Biomarkers Cohort Study (HABCS), a sub cohort of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS), the elderly who underwent physical examination and provided biomedical indicators from 2012 to 2014 were selected as the study subjects. The age, gender, height, weight, waist circumference, calf circumference, blood pressure, blood lipid, blood glucose, blood routine examination, urine routine examination, and other medical indicators were collected at baseline and follow-up period. Cox proportional hazards regression model was used to analyze the association between different SUA levels and the risk of CKD. Pearson linear correlation and linear regression were used to analyze the association between changes in SUA level and changes in eGFR in the elderly. Results A total of 981 subjects were included in the study, with an average age of 80.1 ± 11.9 years. The prevalence of HUA was 6.83%. The cumulative follow-up of 2029 person-years (median 2.05 years) showed 179 new cases of CKD, the cumulative incidence rate of CKD during the follow-up was 18.25% (95%CI: 15.88-20.81%), and the incidence density was 88.22/1000 person-years (95%CI: 76.24-101.41 person-years). After multivariate adjustment, compared with the lowest quartile group of baseline SUA level (Q1: < 223 µmol/L), the HR values of CKD risk in other three high quartile groups (Q2: 223-270 μmol/L, Q3: 271-326 μmol/L, and $Q4 \ge 326 \mu mol/L$) were 1.19 (95%CI: 0.74, 1.94; P=0.474), 1.27 (95%CI: 0.76, 2.10; P=0.362), and 2.08 (95%CI: 1.27, 3.41; P=0.004; P_{trend}=0.003), respectively. And a per 10 μmol/L increase in baseline SUA level, the risk of CKD increased by 4% (95%CI: 2%, 7%; P<0.001). The risk of CKD in the elderly with HUA at baseline was 2.00 times (95%CI: 1.20, 3.24; P=0.007) higher than that in the elderly without HUA. The results of Pearson linear correlation analysis showed that changes in eGFR in the elderly (r = -0.355, P<0.001) decreased with the increase of change in SUA level. Multivariate adjusted linear regression analysis result showed that for per 10 µmol/L increase change in SUA level, change in eGFR decreased by 1.03 (95%CI: -1.23, -0.83; P<0.001) ml/min/1.73m². Conclusion Elevated SUA level are associated with an increased risk of CKD and a decline in eGFR in an elderly Chinese population.

[Key words] Chronic kidney disease; Serum uric acid level; Hyperuricemia; glomerular filtration rate; The elderly; Cohort study

慢性肾脏病(chronic kidney disease,CKD)已成为全球范围内威胁健康的重要公共卫生问题。我国 18 岁以上成人 CKD 患病率接近 10.8%,约有 1.19 亿,而人群知晓率却只有 12.5%^[1]。65 岁以上老年人已成为终末期肾病患者中增长最快、人数最多的人群^[2,3]。且随着我国人口老龄化程度加剧,由高血压、糖尿病及超重/肥胖等一系列慢性病高发导致的 CKD 发病率呈逐年上升趋势。因此早发现和早干预 CKD 潜在危险因素对预防及延缓老年人 CKD 进展及减少其并发症发生至关重要。

血尿酸(serum uric acid,SUA)是嘌呤核苷酸代谢的产物,约 2/3 的 SUA 经肾脏排泄^[4]。SUA 水平升高导致的高尿酸血症(Hyperuricemia,HUA)已被证实是 CKD 发生发展的独立危险因素^[5-7]。有研究显示,SUA 水平每升高 1 mg/dl,CKD 发病风险增加 19%^[8]。也有证据表明,降尿酸治疗在延缓 CKD 进展中已获得一定的临床益处^[9]。然而,仍有研究显示 SUA 水平升高与 CKD 风险关联不一致^[10,11]。以往研究都是基于成年人资料分析 SUA 水平与 CKD 风险关联,目前国内关于老年人 SUA 水平与 CKD 发生发展相关的队列研究较少。

因此,本研究基于"中国老年健康影响因素跟踪调查(CLHLS)"子队列—"老年健康生物标志物队列研究(HABCS)",分析中国长寿地区老年人基线不同 SUA 水平及其变化与 CKD 发病风险及评估的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)变化情况,为我国老年人 CKD 防控管理提供依据。

1 对象和方法

- 1.1 研究对象 选取 2012 年至 2014 年"中国老年健康影响因素跟踪调查(CLHLS)"子队列—"老年健康生物标志物队列研究"中,接受健康体检并采集生物医学指标的 1460 名老年人为研究对象。纳入标准:
 - (1) 基线血尿酸值完整; (2) 基线血肌酐值完整; (3) 基线尿微量白蛋白及尿肌酐值完整。排除标准;

- (1) 基线 eGFR<60 ml/min/1.73m² (n=442); (2) 基线 ACR ≥30mg/g (n=23); (3) 有慢性肾炎病史 (n=2); (4)失访者(n=12)。本研究已获得天津医科大学总医院伦理委员会伦理审批(IRB2022-WZ-118),所有调查对象均签署知情同意书。
- 1.2 一般资料和体格检查数据收集 收集老年人的人口学特征、健康状况和患病状况(包括高血压、糖尿病、肾脏疾病及 HUA 病史等);通过体格检查测量老年人的身高、体重、腰围、小腿围、收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)及舒张压(diastolic blood pressure, DBP)等生理健康数据,并计算体质指数 (body mass index, BMI)。
- 1.3 生物医学指标检测 由医务人员静脉采血 5ml,进行血生化指标和血常规测定,包括空腹血糖(Fasting blood glucose,FBG)、糖化血清蛋白(Glycolated plasma protein,GSP)、总胆固醇(Total cholesterol,TC)、甘油三酯(Triglyceride,TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(High-density lipoprotein cholesterol,HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol,LDL-C)、尿酸(Serum uric acid,SUA)、血肌酐(Serum creatinine,Scr)、尿素氮(Blood urea nitrogen,BUN)、超敏C反应蛋白(High-sensitive c reactive protein,hs-CRP)、维生素D3(25-oh-vitamind3,VD3)、超氧化物歧化酶(Superoxide dismutase,SOD)、白细胞计数(White blood cell,WBC)、红细胞计数(Red blood cell,RBC)、血小板计数(Platelet,PLT);留取中段尿,进行尿常规及其他尿液指标检测,包括尿蛋白、尿微量白蛋白(Urine microalbumin,Ualb)、尿肌酐(Urine creatinine,Ucr)等,并计算尿微量白蛋白肌酐比值(Albumin/urine creatinine ratio,ACR)。
- 1.4 SUA 水平分类标准 (1) 根据基线 SUA 水平进行四分位数分组: Q 为<223 μ mo1/L, Q 为 223-270 μ mo1/L, Q 为 271-325 μ mo1/L, Q 为≥326 μ mo1/L; (2) 将基线 SUA 水平男性>420 μ mo1/L 或女性>360 μ mo1/L, 或有 HUA 病史定义为 HUA [12]。
- 1.5 CKD 诊断标准 参照 2017 年《慢性肾脏病筛查、诊断及防治指南》和美国肾脏病基金会"肾脏病预后质量倡议" $^{[13,14]}$,CKD 的诊断标准如下: (1) eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m²; (2) 或 ACR ≥30 mg/g; (3) 或基于医学记录新发诊断为 CKD 者。采用适于中国人群的 Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) 公式计算 eGFR $^{[15]}$ 。
- 1.6 统计学分析 应用 Stata 13.0 进行统计学分析。连续变量非正态分布资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis H检验;分类变量以频数和构成比表示,组间比较采用 x^2 检验。分别以 SUA 四分位数分组、SUA 水平(连续变量)及 HUA 为自变量,以 CKD 发病为因变量,采用 Cox 比例风险回归模型分析老年人基线 SUA 水平与 CKD 发病风险关联,以 HR (95%CI)表示;以 SUA 四分位数组中值进行趋势性检验。采用线性回归分析老年人基线 SUA 水平与基线 eGFR 关联;分别采用 Pearson 线性相关和线性回归分析老年人 SUA 水平变化(Δ SUA=基线 SUA-随访期 SUA)与 eGFR 变化(Δ eGFR=基线 eGFR—随访期 eGFR)关联。模型 1,未调整;模型 2,调整年龄、性别、BMI、腰围、小腿围;模型 3,在模型 2基础上调整 SBP、DBP、FBG、GSP、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、hs-CRP、SOD、VD3、WBC、RBC、PLT 及 BUN;模型 4,在模型 3基础上调整高血压病史及糖尿病病史。所有检验均为双侧检验,以 P0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究对象基线特征 共纳入研究对象 981 人,其中男性 548 例(55.9%),平均年龄(80.1±11.9)岁,HUA 患病率为 6.83%(男性 7.85%,女性 5.54%;P=0.155)。累积随访 2029 人年,中位随访 2.05 年(范围 1.0-4.0 年),CKD 新发病例共 179 例,随访期间 CKD 累积发病率为 18.25%(95%CI: 15.88-20.81%),发病密度 88.22/1000 人年(95%CI: 76.24-101.41 人年)。

基线老年人的性别、BMI、腰围、小腿围、SBP、GSP、TG、hs-CRP、VD3、WBC、PLT、BUN、Scr、Ucr、ΔSUA、ΔeGFR及新发CKD在各SUA四分位数分组中分布均有差异(P值均<0.05),见表1。

表 1 研究对象的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of study subjects

基本特征	Q ₁ (<223)	Q ₂ (223-270)	Q ₃ (271-325)	$Q_4 (\geqslant 326)$		P值
	(n=245)	(n=245)	(n=246)	(n=245)		
(岁)	80 (71, 90)	78 (70, 90)	79 (71, 88)	78 (71, 86)	1.60	0.660

(n, %)	79 (32.24)	130 (53.06)	151 (61.38)	188 (76.73)	102. 53	<0.001
(g/m^2)	20.73 (18.67, 23.01)	21.41(19.15, 23.83)	22.14(19.84, 24.30)	22.75 (19.71, 25.65)	30.38	<0.001
(cm)	80 (72, 85)	80 (74, 88)	82 (76, 89)	83 (76, 91)	24.27	<0.001
(cm)	30 (27, 33)	30 (26, 33)	31 (28, 35)	32 (29, 35)	34.90	<0.001
nmHg)	130 (120, 150)	135 (120, 148)	140 (128, 154)	138 (126, 150)	10.32	0.016
nmHg)	80 (73, 90)	80 (73, 90)	80 (73, 90)	80 (74, 90)	0.47	0.926
nmol/L)	4.42 (3.85, 4.97)	4.32 (3.70, 4.88)	4.39 (3.60, 5.12)	4.50 (3.74, 5.21)	2.72	0.437
nmol/L)	230.4(213.2, 247.5)	232.2(216.9, 245.7)	236.7(219.6, 252.9)	235.8 (217.7, 257.4)	11.16	0.011
nol/L)	4.20 (3.60, 4.94)	4.26 (3.68, 4.93)	4.30 (3.80, 5.08)	4.38 (3.76, 5.00)	3.93	0.270
nol/L)	0.76 (0.58, 1.05)	0.78 (0.56, 1.09)	0.86 (0.60, 1.21)	1.02 (0.68, 1.41)	34.84	<0.001
(mmol/L)	1.26 (1.06, 1.49)	1.28 (1.05, 1.53)	1.26 (1.05, 1.53)	1.22 (1.03, 1.47)	2.49	0.477
(mmol/L)	2.51 (2.03, 2.99)	2.56 (2.02, 3.02)	2.56 (2.14, 3.11)	2.50 (2.06, 3.07)	2.08	0.557
P(mg/1)	0.60 (0.26, 1.49)	0.66 (0.33, 1.78)	0.69 (0.35, 1.59)	1.07 (0.52, 2.24)	23.16	<0.001
[U/ml)	56.94 (51.26, 61.84)	57.61 (52.93, 61.83)	56.27(50.11,61.26)	56.13 (51.59, 60.19)	6.00	0.112
ng/ml)	33.30(25.77, 46.03)	40.70(28.81,50.70)	44.46(32.44,58.60)	48.96 (36.32, 61.69)	72.82	<0.001
10 ⁹ /L)	4.7 (4.0, 5.8)	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	5.4 (4.6, 6.5)	5.5 (4.6, 6.8)	36.25	<0.001
$10^{12}/L$	4.5 (4.0, 5.2)	4.4 (4.0, 5.3)	4.4 (4.0, 5.0)	4.4 (4.0, 5.0)	2.04	0.565
109/1	222 (159, 290)	213 (163, 277)	192 (150, 246)	178 (130, 230)	47.25	<0.001
nmol L)	6.17 (5.15, 7.21)	6.13 (5.27, 7.39)	6.42 (5.17, 7.31)	6.39 (5.39, 7.52)	2. 59	0.460
μ mol/L)	62 (55, 69)	68 (61, 76)	75 (68, 83)	83 (74, 94)	289. 94	<0.001
(mg/ 	1.57 (0.35, 6.83)	1.69 (0.31, 6.35)	1.82 (0.19, 6.25)	2.85 (0.45, 7.78)	2.61	0.456
μ mo <mark>l/L</mark>)	82.06 (55.38,	107.25 (63.95,	115.24 (75.91,	114. 59(75. 26, 156. 54)	37.06	<0.001
30	120.49)	145.87)	152.77)			
ng/g)	2.98 (0.50, 7.81)	1.93 (0.28, 7.10)	1.72 (0.23, 5.76)	2.12 (0.35, 6.69)	3. 74	0.292
(μ mol /L)	-28.15 (-58.15,	-10.85 (-50.20,	4.55(-37.85, 35.50)	32.50 (-6.90, 79.40)	161.66	<0.001
	-2.80)	20.90)				
R (ml/min/1.73m²)	8.75 (-3.02, 20.36)	8. 22 (-5. 53, 19. 18)	-0.18(-8.62,11.26)	-2.35 (-12.18, 8.25)	58.71	<0.001
£ (n, %)	53 (21.63)	49 (20.16)	66 (26.94)	69 (28.40)	9.44	0.208
į (<i>n</i> , %)	5 (2.04)	4 (1.64)	5 (2.05)	7 (2.88)	0.94	0.988
7, %)	40 (16.33)	37 (15.10)	42 (17.07)	60 (24.49)	78.86	0.031

注: SUA=血尿酸, BMI=体质指数, SBP=收缩压, DBP=舒张压, FBG=空腹血糖, GSP=糖化血清蛋白, TC=总 胆固醇,TG=甘油三酯,HDL-C=高密度脂蛋白胆固醇,LDL-C=低密度脂蛋白胆固醇,hs-CRP=超敏 C-反应蛋 白,SOD=超氧化物气化酶活性,VD3=维生素 d3,WBC=白细胞计数,RBC=红细胞计数,PLT=血小板计数,BUN= 血尿素氮, Scr=血肌酐, UA1b=尿微量白蛋白, Ucr=尿肌酐, ACR=尿微量白蛋白肌酐比, ΔSUA=血尿酸变 化, ΔeGFR=eGFR 变化, CKD=慢性肾脏病; 从为<223 μmol/L, 从为 223~270 μmol/L, 从为 271~325 μ mo1/L, Q₄为≥326 μmo1/L

2.2 老年人不同 SUA 水平与 CKD 发病风险关联 多因素调整后结果显示,随着老年人基线 SUA 水平的升 高,CKD 发病风险逐渐增加,与基线 SUA 最低四分位数组相比,高分位数组老年人 CKD 发病风险的 HR 值分 别为 1. 19 (95%CI: 0. 74, 1. 94; P=0. 474), 1. 27 (95%CI: 0. 76, 2. 10; P=0. 362) 和 2. 08 (95%CI: 1. 27, 3.41; P=0.004) ,且呈趋势性增加(P è β h = 0.003)。随基线 SUA 水平每升高 10 μ mo l /L,老年人 CKD 发 病风险增加 4% (95% CI: 2%, 7%; PCO. 001)。与基线未患 HUA 老年人相比,患 HUA 老年人 CKD 发病风险增 加, HR 值为 2.00 (95% CI: 1.20, 3.24; P=0.007), 见表 2。线性回归分析结果显示, 老年人基线 SUA 水 平与基线 eGFR 水平呈负相关(β =-0.897,SE=0.078,P(0.001)。

表 2 老年人不同 SUA 水平与 CKD 发病风险的 Cox 比例风险回归分析

Table 2 Cox proportional hazard regression analysis of different SUA levels and the risk of CKD in the elderly

k平 <i>-</i>	模型1		模型 2		模型 3		模型 4	
	HR (95%CI)	P值	HR (95%CI)	P值	 HR (95%CI)	P值	HR (95%CI)	P值
	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	_
	0.95(0.61, 1.49)	0.826	1.18(0.74, 1.89)	0.476	1.18 (0.73, 1.92)	0.496	1.19 (0.74, 1.94)	0.474
	1.16(0.75, 1.79)	0.511	1.56(0.98, 2.49)	0.060	1.33 (0.80, 1.20)	0.269	1.27 (0.76, 2.10)	0.362
	1.68 (1.13, 2.52)	0.011	2.53(1.63, 3.93)	<0.001	2.17 (1.33, 3.56)	0.002	2.08 (1.27, 3.41)	0.004
	_	0.004	_	<0.001	-	0.001	_	0.003
€量 ª	1.03(1.01, 1.05)	0.003	1.05(1.03, 1.07)	<0.001	1.04(1.02, 1.07)	<0.00	1.04 (1.02, 1.07)	<0.001
						1		
	2.30(1.48, 3.57)	<0.001	2.20(1.38, 3.50)	0.001	2.00 (1.22, 3.28)	0.006	2.00 (1.20, 3.24)	0.007

注: *连续变量,每增加 10 μmol/L;模型 1,未调整;模型 2,调整年龄、性别、BMI、腰围、小腿围;模型 3,在模型 2基础上调整 SBP、DBP、FBG、GSP、TC、TG、HDL-C、LDL-C、hs-CRP、SOD、VD3、WBC、RBC、PLT 及 BUN;模型 4,在模型 3基础上调整高血压病史及糖尿病病史; β为<223 μmol/L, β为 223~270 μmol/L, β为 271~325 μmol/L, β为≥326 μmol/L

2.3 老年人 SUA 水平变化与 eGFR 变化关联分析 老年人 SUA 水平变化与 eGFR 变化的 Pearson 线性相关 分析结果显示,随着 SUA 水平的升高,老年人 eGFR 变化呈下降趋势(r=-0.355, $\not\sim$ 0.001),见图 1。 经多因素调整的线性回归结果显示,老年人 SUA 水平每升高 10 μ mol/L,随访期间伴随老年人 eGFR 下降 1.03(95% CI: -1.23, -0.83; $\not\sim$ 0.001)m1/min/1.73m2,见表 3。

表 3 老年人 SUA 水平变化与 eGFR 变化的线性回归分析

Table 3 Liner regression analysis of changes in SUA level and changes in eGFR in the elderly

	β	SE	95% <i>CI</i>	t 值	P值
总体					
模型1	-1.211	0.098	-1.404, -1.019	-12 . 35	<0.001
模型 2	-1. 215	0.101	-1.412, -1.017	-12.06	<0.001
模型 3	-1.030	0.101	-1.228, -0.832	-10.22	<0.001
模型 4	-1.027	0.102	-1.226, -0.828	-10.11	<0.001

注:模型1,未调整;模型2,调整年龄、性别、BMI、腰围、小腿围;模型3,在模型2基础上调整SBP、DBP、FBG、GSP、TC、TG、crphs、HDL-C、LDL-C、sod、vd3、WBC、RBC、PLT、BUN;模型4,在模型3基础上调整高血压病史、糖尿病病史

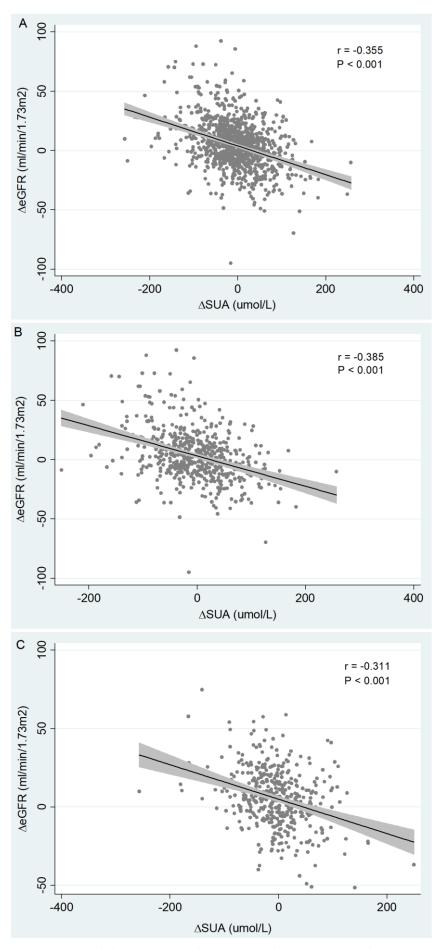


图 1 老年人 SUA 水平变化与 eGFR 变化之间的相关性

(A) 总体, (B) 男性, (C) 女性

Figure 1 Correlation between changes in SUA level and changes in eGFR among the elderly
(A) overall, (B) male, (C) female

3 讨论

本研究基于"中国老年健康影响因素跟踪调查(CLHLS)"子队列一"老年健康生物标志物队列研究",结果发现随着老年人基线 SUA 水平的升高及患 HUA 时,CKD 发病风险增加;且 eGFR 变化随 SUA 的升高而降低。

本研究结果显示,老年人基线 SUA 水平最高四分位数组(\geq 326 μ mo1/L)CKD 发病风险是最低四分位数组的 2. 08 倍(95%CI: 1. 27–3. 41),且随基线 SUA 水平每升高 10 μ mo1/L,老年人 CKD 发病风险增加 4%(95%CI: 2%–7%),研究结果以往研究发现相一致^[16-18]。LAI 等人通过随访追踪 425 例 70 岁以上老年人 CKD 及肾功能变化情况,结果发现基线老年人 SUA 水平最高四分位数组(\geq 6. 5 mg/d1)CKD 的风险是最低四分位数组的 6. 79 倍(95%CI: 3. 45–13. 75)^[16]。WU 等人经过 4 年随访 4546 例志愿者,结果发现 SUA 水平最高四分位数组(\geq 5. 1 mg/d1)CKD 的风险是最低四分位数组的 2. 73 倍(95%CI: 1. 65–4. 50)^[17]。STORHAUG 等人随访 13 年后的研究发现基线 SUA 水平每升高 1 mg/d1,肾功能不全风险增加 16%(95%CI: 4%–29%)^[18]。

本研究结果发现,老年人基线 SUA 水平与老年人基线 eGFR 呈负相关,且老年人基线 SUA 水平每升高 $10~\mu\,\text{mol/L}$,随访 4~年期间伴随老年人 eGFR 下降 $1.~03~(95\%CI:~-1.~23,~-0.~83)~\text{ml/min/1}.~73\text{m}^2$ 。LAI 等人 发现随访 3~年期间老年人基线 SUA 水平每升高 1~mg/dl,eGFR 降低 $1.~25~(95\%CI:~-1.~83,~-0.~67)~\text{ml/min/1}.~73\text{m}^2$ 。TSAI 等人研究结果显示,较高的 SUA 水平与 eGFR 显著快速下降和较高的肾衰竭风险有关,基线 SUA 水平每升高 1~mg/dl,进展到肾功能衰竭的风险增加 $7\%^{[19]}$ 。YE 等人也发现 SUA 水平升高与 eGFR 降低及新发 CKD 风险增加独立相关 $^{[20]}$,均与我们研究结果相一致。

血尿酸水平升高与 CKD 风险增加有关的潜在病理学机制包括: (1) 肾脏是 SUA 最主要的排泄器官,尿酸晶体可通过在肾脏沉积引起直接的肾脏毒性,从而导致肾功能降低^[21]; (2) SUA 被内皮细胞吸收,通过抑制一氧化氮(NO)的产生和加速其降解来降低 NO 的水平,胞质和血浆黄嘌呤氧化酶又通过产生超氧化物来降低 NO 水平,因此,SUA 水平升高会诱导肾内氧化应激和线粒体功能障碍,导致内皮细胞、平滑肌细胞、肾小管细胞受损,从而激活肾素—血管紧张素系统^[22,23]; (3) HUA 可诱导肾小球前血管的小动脉病变,从而损害传入小动脉的自身调节反应。同时,血小板粘附性等血管壁增厚,血流变紊乱,可引起管腔闭塞缺血。肾灌注不足是一种有效的血管活性和炎症介质刺激,导致小管间质炎症和纤维化^[21,24],最终肾功能下降。

本研究仍有一些局限性。首先,本研究纳入老年人群样本量较少,可能会减弱 SUA 水平与 CKD 风险之间的因果关系;其次,本研究仅采用一次血肌酐和蛋白尿指标的测量值进行分析,对老年人中 CKD 真实发病状况评估存在一定偏倚;最后,本研究中位随访时间 2.05 年,相对较短,未能观测到研究人群终末期肾病或肾脏死亡等事件,研究结果的外推仍需更长随访时间的验证。因此,未来研究将拓宽观测的终点事件,延长随访继续关注老年人群中慢性肾脏病的发病状况。

综上所述,本研究发现中国长寿地区老年人基线 SUA 水平升高及患 HUA 时会增加 CKD 发病风险;且老年人 eGFR 会随 SUA 水平的升高而降低。因此,需定期监测老年人 SUA 水平,及早采取干预措施控制 SUA 水平以减缓未来 eGFR 下降的趋势,对降低老年人 CKD 的发生发展有重要意义。

作者贡献: 张鹏负责数据的整理、分析及初稿撰写,高鹰负责研究选题,对文章整体负责;杨洪喜负责数据分析;万春晓负责文章质量控制及审校。所有作者确认了论文的最终稿。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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